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immature birds (Dutcher, Auk, III, 1886, pp. 443, 444, and Braislin, Auk, XXIV, 1907, pp. 186-189). Dr. Braislin, in the reference just cited, says, "Further investigation will probably show that the Hermit Thrush is, though rare, a regular summer resident on Long Island."—FRANCIS HARPER, *College Point, N. Y.*

**Records from Bloomington, Indiana.**—Those who have copies of 'Birds of the vicinity of the University of Indiana' may be interested in the following notes giving additions to the data contained in that paper. All are from the migration record of Dr. W. L. Hahn for the spring of 1908. The Redwinged Blackbird arrived on March 3, one day earlier than previously recorded; the Chipping Sparrow, March 15, one day earlier; the Tree Swallow, March 29, 7 days earlier; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, March 22 (authority of H. Green), 15 days earlier; and the Mockingbird, February 19, 34 days earlier. The last record is particularly interesting as an indication that the bird may remain at Bloomington during the winter. Certainly winter conditions are no more unfavorable at Bloomington than at other localities where the bird is resident, and we may confidently expect that before many years, the Mockingbird will be added to the already long list of winter birds of Bloomington. In this connection I desire to record the fact that Mockingbirds were rather common in Benton County, Ind., a locality considerably north of the known breeding range, on September 12, 1906.—W. L. McATEE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**New and Unpublished Records from Washington.**—In preparing a standard list of the birds of Washington (now numbering, roundly, 375 species) we have not hesitated to accept, on occasion, the first-hand testimony of competent ornithologists, even when unsupported by specimens. A few of our own records, likewise, depend upon the binocular instead of the gun, but when this is the case, the fact is clearly stated.

My thanks are due to several gentlemen, notably to Dr. A. K. Fisher, of the Biological Survey; to Mr. A. W. Anthony, of Portland; and to my colleague, Mr. J. H. Bowles, of Tacoma, for permission to publish many of these presumed "first records." It may well be in some instances that previous publication has been overlooked, in which case the writer would esteem it a favor to be corrected. A list of the birds of Washington prepared by Professor O. B. Johnson, then in charge of the department of Zoölogy in the University of Washington, appeared in the 'Report of the Governor of Washington Territory for the year 1884' (published in 1885). This list enumerates 273 species, including some which appear below; but inasmuch as it was confessedly "popular" (the East-side records especially being partly based on hearsay or inference) and employed only vernacular names, it cannot, unfortunately, be cited as authority.

**Pinicola enucleator alascensis.** ALASKAN PINE GROSBK.—Common breeders in the balsam belt of the Mount Baker district; definitely observed south of the 49th parallel. (Allan Brooks, *in epist.*, Jan. 17, 1907.)